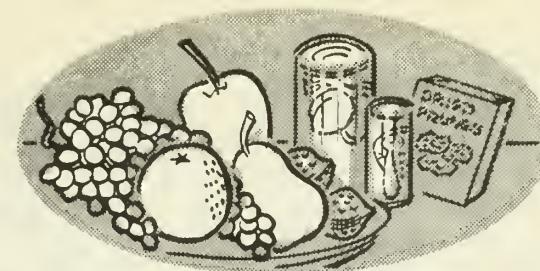


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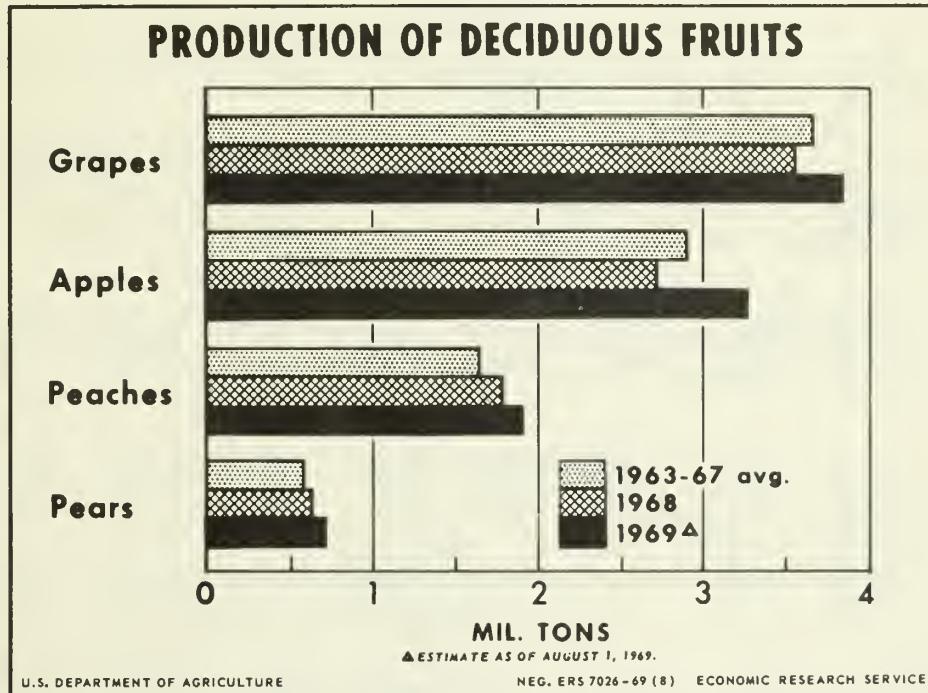
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FRUIT SITUATION



TFS 172

AUGUST 1969



IN THIS ISSUE

Midsummer Fruit and Nut Review

Per Capita Consumption Tables

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
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CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.—Production and utilization of specified fruits, United States, crops of 1964-68 1/

Commodity and crop year	Production 2/	Farm home use	Sold	Utilization of sales						Total processed	
				Processed (fresh equivalent)				Crushed	Other		
				Fresh sales	Canned	Dried	Frozen				
-Tons-											
Apples											
1964	3,120,150	20,200	3,099,950	1,764,250	655,400	36,350	99,150	3/544,800	1,335,700		
1965	2,996,550	19,150	2,971,200	1,668,000	654,000	32,100	109,100	3/513,700	1,309,200		
1966	2,823,200	18,050	2,805,150	1,889,100	521,600	127,200	103,350	3/463,900	1,216,050		
1967	2,697,450	16,650	2,680,800	1,567,600	553,000	79,800	128,950	3/351,450	1,113,250		
1968	2,715,750	17,350	2,688,400	1,272,150	587,400	86,650	114,000	3/336,000	1,126,250		
Avocados											
1964	36,740	330	36,410	4/36,410	—	—	—	—	—		
1965	60,800	335	60,465	4/60,465	—	—	—	—	—		
1966	80,300	335	79,965	4/79,965	—	—	—	—	—		
1967	52,100	360	51,740	4/51,740	—	—	—	—	—		
1968	71,600	340	71,260	4/71,260	—	—	—	—	—		
Cranberries											
1964	66,325	—	66,325	22,110	—	—	—	—	—		
1965	71,140	—	71,140	19,480	—	—	—	—	—		
1966	78,880	—	78,880	16,400	—	—	—	—	—		
1967	70,115	—	70,215	13,945	—	—	—	—	—		
1968	73,390	—	73,390	15,095	—	—	—	—	—		
Grapes											
1964	3,478,000	5,940	3,472,060	545,943	60,000	1,034,800	1,831,317	2,926,117			
1965	4,325,960	6,045	4,319,915	593,529	54,800	1,297,000	2,374,586	3,726,386			
1966	5,733,340	5,706	3,727,634	591,644	62,000	1,187,700	1,888,290	3,135,990			
1967	3,062,190	5,020	3,057,170	461,730	54,000	1,751,800	1,789,640	2,599,440			
1968	3,549,040	5,104	3,543,936	552,863	64,000	1,111,100	1,815,973	2,991,073			
Nectarines											
1964	75,000	200	74,800	73,000	—	—	—	—	—		
1965	64,800	200	64,600	63,500	—	—	—	—	—		
1966	68,000	200	67,800	4/67,800	—	—	—	—	—		
1967	55,000	200	54,800	4/54,800	—	—	—	—	—		
1968	64,000	200	63,800	62,900	—	—	—	—	—		
Olives											
1964	54,000	200	53,800	700	—	37,500	6,200	6/9,400	53,100		
1965	50,000	200	49,800	700	—	37,800	3,800	5/7,500	49,100		
1966	63,000	200	62,800	600	45,000	—	4,800	6/11,900	62,200		
1967	14,000	100	13,900	200	10,230	—	1,470	6/2,000	13,700		
1968	86,000	200	85,800	400	65,000	—	2,800	5/17,600	85,400		
Strawberries											
1964	274,446	—	274,446	140,662	—	—	—	—	—		
1965	214,572	—	214,572	135,679	—	—	—	—	—		
1966	232,071	—	232,071	128,713	—	—	—	—	—		
1967	236,813	—	236,813	139,079	—	—	—	—	—		
1968	261,470	—	261,470	167,225	—	—	—	—	—		
Bush berries 7/											
1964	36,153	—	36,153	1,394	—	—	—	—	—		
1965	41,541	—	41,541	1,437	—	—	—	—	—		
1966	49,026	—	49,026	1,402	—	—	—	—	—		
1967	41,982	—	41,982	1,907	—	—	—	—	—		
1968	37,500	—	37,500	1,927	—	—	—	—	—		

1/ Production and utilization of apricots, cherries, peaches, pears, plums and prunes, published in the June 1969 *Fruit Situation*. 2/ Having value. 3/ Mostly crushed for vinegar, cider, and juice. 4/ Includes some quantities processed. 5/ Mostly canned. 6/ California Spanish Green, Sicilian Style, chopped, minced, brined and other cures. 7/ Washington and Oregon.



The Fruit Situation

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, August 22, 1969

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SUMMARY*

Supplies of most fresh and processed deciduous fruits are likely to be substantially larger in 1969/70 than they have been in several years. Citrus supplies through the summer will be much larger than a year ago. By fall the citrus outlook will depend largely on the size of the 1969/70 crop, which to date has developed well.

This season's projected tonnages of major noncitrus fruits--for fresh market and processing use--are as follows:

Crop	: Indicated : 1969	: 1969 as percentage of		
		: 1968	: 1963-67 av.	:
Apples	: 3,272	120	113	
Cherries, sweet	: 115	127	116	
Cherries, tart	: 161	117	125	
Cranberries	: 81	111	117	
Grapes	: 3,846	108	105	
Peaches	: 1,892	105	116	
Pears	: 713	116	125	
Prunes and Plums	: 460	87	83	
Strawberries	: 241	92	99	
	: 1,000 tons			- - Percent - -

NONCITRUS FRUIT

Fresh noncitrus fruit supplies this summer and fall are expected to be substantially above those of a year ago and sharply higher than in 1967. Production prospects for 7 major deciduous fruit crops are for a tonnage 11 percent above last year. The apple crop, limited the past 4 years by various weather problems, is expected to be up a fifth. Grape production might exceed the 1968 tonnage by 8 percent and be the biggest crop since 1965. The Nation's peach crop appears to be up 5 percent from last year and pear output is forecast 16 percent larger.

*The summary of this report was released on August 22, 1969.

Canned fruit supplies in 1969/70 are expected to be large. This outlook is based on a sharp increase in carryover and prospects for a big pack. Supplies of peaches, fruit cocktail, and pears are likely to be considerably above the levels of recent years. Tart cherry supplies should rebound from the relatively light inventories of the last few seasons. Canned fruit prices generally are likely to average a little below last season's levels.

Dried fruit production prospects are mixed. A moderate increase in the grape crop provides potential for a larger raisin pack, but dried prune production in California is expected to be down substantially. Carryover stocks of both items are up, assuring plentiful supplies in 1969/70.

Frozen fruit stocks at the end of July totaled 515 million pounds. This was moderately more than the quantity on hand a year earlier and the 1963-67 average for the date. Processors' receipts indicate that this year's frozen strawberry pack may be the smallest since 1965.

But packs of most other items are likely to be up from a year ago.

CITRUS

Fresh citrus shipments will originate principally in California until new crops become available this fall. Remaining supplies of oranges are much larger than a year ago and prices are sharply lower. Very little grapefruit remains for harvest.

Processed citrus supplies are ample for summer needs. Florida processors' frozen juice holdings are substantially above last year's levels, but their canned citrus stocks are lower.

TREE NUTS

Production estimates to date for almonds, walnuts, and filberts suggest much larger supplies of tree nuts this season. The U.S. almond and walnut crops are up sharply, while filbert output is expected to be slightly higher.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

APPLES

Sharp Crop Increase Expected

The 1969 commercial apple crop is expected to total 156 million bushels (42 lb. equivalents) or 6.5 billion pounds. This would be a fifth larger than last year and the biggest crop since the late 1930's. Output by States is shown in table 12. Estimated regional production compares to recent years as follows:

Area	Average 1963-67	1968	Indicated 1969
:			
: -- <u>Billion pounds</u> -			
East	2.56	2.49	2.84
Central States	1.10	1.05	1.25
West	2.14	1.89	2.45
Total U.S.	5.80	5.43	6.54
:			

Biggest production gains are expected in the West, where a 30-percent increase is

forecast. In Washington--the Nation's leading producer--the crop is half again as large as in 1968. California's crop is likely to be down from last year's big output and New Mexico's production may be smaller too. But all other Western States expect increases.

Eastern production is forecast to be 14 percent larger than in 1968. July rains have helped crop sizing throughout the mid-Atlantic area. The biggest gain is expected in Pennsylvania where tonnage may be nearly a third larger than last year's. North Carolina also looks for a sharp increase. New York, second ranked in U.S. output, expects a moderately larger crop.

Output in the Central States is forecast nearly a fifth larger than in 1968. Michigan--by far the largest producer in the group--expects a 26-percent larger crop.

Prices Lower

Markets for fresh apples were exceptionally strong during the first half of 1969, but prices have declined since then as new-crop supplies became available. Through early August, new-crop sales were predominantly

limited to early varieties, and general price levels had not been well established. While the crop increase extends throughout the major regions, large gains in the major storage States--particularly Washington--indicate that the supply increase will be evident through winter and early spring.

Export Balance Lost in 1968/69

For the first time in many years, U.S. imports of fresh apples exceeded exports. Relatively low domestic production, high prices for the 1968 crop, and strong competition from other world suppliers sharply reduced our exports. The approximately 1.8 million bushels exported last season was a 46-percent drop from a year earlier. At 2.4 million bushels, imports were off a little from 1967/68, but sharply above the decade's earlier years.

This year's larger crop should prompt some export gains. However, the ability to expand shipments to Western Europe--historically the major offshore market for U.S. apples--is tempered by the fact that this year's European crop closely approximates the burdensome level of last season.

Futures Trading Begun

Trading in futures contracts for apples began this August 4th on the New York Mercantile Exchange. Contract units are 840 cartons of U.S. Fancy or better grades of Red Delicious and Golden Delicious varieties. McIntosh may be substituted at a discount. Delivery months are November, December, January, March, and May.

Tables 10 and 11 show historical data on monthly cold storage holdings and production by varieties.

PEARS

Crop Biggest Since 1966

As of August 1, the U.S. pear crop was estimated at 713,000 tons. This would be 16 percent larger than a year ago and the biggest crop since 1966 (table 13).

Prospects point to production increases in all major States except Washington, where winter injury is expected to reduce output by nearly a fourth. Oregon's crop is forecast nearly 80 percent above 1968 however, more than offsetting Washington's decline. In Cali-

fornia--which is expected to furnish over half the U.S. tonnage this year--a moderate increase is indicated.

Bartlett production, which makes up about 70 percent of the U.S. crop, is expected to be 6 percent larger than last year. Production of other pears in the Pacific Coast States, principally fall and winter varieties, is expected to be nearly 30 percent above a year ago. Pear output outside of the three big States is expected to be up sharply. Michigan's crop is likely to more than triple last year's small production. New York looks for a 78-percent increase.

Lower Prices Likely

California's harvest got a later start this year than last. But by late July, volume from the State had approached peak levels. Washington's Yakima Valley was shipping actively by early August, with f.o.b. prices running moderately below year-earlier levels. In mid-August, processing prices had not yet been established in California. But with a larger crop and carryover up sharply, growers there were reported to be offering tonnage at prices well below year-ago levels.

During July 1968-June 1969, U.S. exports of fresh pears dipped to around 36.7 million pounds--28 percent less than a year earlier and about 40 percent below the preceding 5-year average. Last season's short crop of winter pears in the Northwest was a major factor in the reduction, but foreign competition also contributed.

Our imports during the same period amounted to about 31 million pounds--up substantially from a year earlier and sharply above the average of the early 1960's. Most of the 1968-69 imports (nearly 90 percent) entered during the 4 months ended June 30, when domestic supplies were nearly depleted. Argentina was our leading supplier, followed closely by Australia. Substantial quantities also entered from Chile and South Africa.

In contrast to the large apple crop in Western Europe, pear output there is expected to be down sharply from last season. This should provide some export opportunities for U.S. pears.

PEACHES

Supplies Plentiful

The 1969 U.S. peach crop is estimated at 1.9 million tons. This would be 5 percent above last year's output and the largest tonnage in many years.

In the nine Southern States, where crops are nearly all harvested, production was estimated to be down about 5 percent from 1968's big output. And California's Freestone crop, also an early-market source, was down moderately.

Outside California and the South--where most late-season fresh supplies originate--output is expected to be up more than a third from last year. The sharpest gain is in the Midwest. The crop there is more than double that of 1968, when Michigan had an extremely short crop. Production in the Northeast may be up about 18 percent.

Prices Below Year Ago

Through June and July, peach prices in most areas held above year-earlier levels. Some market weakness developed in mid-July, but prices recovered by the end of the month. In early August however, as the major sources of supply moved northward, f.o.b. prices fell below year-earlier levels and continued lower late in month.

Large Canned Supply Seen

The 1969 California Clingstone peach crop--which accounts for most of the country's canning supplies--was estimated at 889,000 tons, as of August 1. This is 4 percent larger than last year's crop and 15 percent above the 1963-67 average. That potential, plus a heavy carryover, suggests plentiful supplies of canned peaches in 1969/70. The outlook for canned fruit cocktail is similar.

Big Canned Peach Purchase

Made by USDA

On August 22, USDA's Consumer and Marketing Service announced the purchase of nearly 1.2 million cases (basis 6 No. 10's) of canned peaches for use in schools participating in the National School Lunch Program. Earlier in the

month, USDA bought 461,000 cases (basis 24 No. 2-1/2's) of canned peaches for distribution to needy families.

In 1968, USDA's purchases of canned peaches for the School Lunch Program totaled 624,750 cases (basis 6 No. 10's). No canned peaches were bought for needy persons last year at the National level.

CHERRIES

Sweet Cherry Crop Up Sharply

The 1969 U.S. sweet cherry crop was estimated at 115,300 tons, 27 percent larger than last year's freeze-damaged crop. Production was up in all three West Coast States, which together produced about two-thirds of this year's crop. In three Great Lakes States--Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania--production was second only to the record 1964 output.

Brining is the leading use of sweet cherries. Fresh marketing ranks a close second, and canning follows a distant third. With production sharply larger in Oregon, the leading brined cherry producer, the total brined pack is likely to be up this year. In California, however, the 1969 brined pack was substantially smaller than last year. U.S. shipments and unload data show that total fresh sales were up sharply from a year ago. And with a light carryover there was strong incentive to produce a larger canned pack.

Tart Cherry Supplies Rebound

The 1969 tart cherry crop was an estimated 160,550 tons. After 3 years of abbreviated production this was a substantial increase in tonnage. Yet it was about 30 percent short of the 1964 record production having value.

Except for Ohio and Wisconsin, which had heavy storm damage in July, crops in all States were larger than in 1968. Michigan output, expected to account for 72 percent of the U.S. total this year, was up 15 percent.

Most tart cherries are processed, and the production gain indicates pack increases. However, with carryover stocks of both canned and frozen tart cherries well below the levels of the mid-1960's processor requirements are large.

GRAPES

As of August 1, U.S. grape production was estimated at 3.8 million tons. This would be 8 percent more than last year's crop and 6 percent above the 1963-67 average.

California is expected to account for 3.5 million tons--more than 90 percent of the U.S. total. On a varietal basis, the California crop compares with earlier years as follows:

Varietal type	:	Average	:	1968	:	1969
	:	1963-67	:		:	
: - - 1,000 tons - -						
:						
Wine	:	655		650		770
Table	:	557		470		550
Raisin	:	2,120		2,135		2,200
Total	:	3,332		3,255		3,520

Arizona's crop like California's consists principally of European-type grapes. Grape growers in Arizona expect a 13,800-ton-harvest, slightly more than a year ago.

American-type grapes predominate in all other States. In these areas, production is expected to be 11 percent above the 1968 level. Most grapes grown outside California-Arizona are crushed.

Harvesting in California's San Joaquin Valley was a little slower getting underway this year than last due to slower crop development. Though mid-August, movement of California grapes to fresh markets ran a little below that of a year earlier. Deliveries for crushing also lagged. In mid-August, fresh shipping point prices were moderately above year-earlier levels.

Most grapes are dried for raisins or crushed for wine, juice, and other products. Detailed utilization data for grapes in recent years are shown in table 1.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

California's Crops Down

California's 1969 prune crop is expected to be 130,000 tons (dried basis). This would be 15 percent below last year and about a fifth less than the 1967 crop. Trees set a light crop this spring and shedding was heavy. Despite the smaller crop, total supplies for 1969/70 are expected to be plentiful. Carryover supplies from last season are large.

The 1969 plum crop in California--shipped mainly to fresh markets--was estimated at 60,000 tons, a little more than half last year's output. By mid-August most of the crop had been shipped. Prices so far this summer are sharply above those of a year earlier.

Output in Other States Up Sharply

Plum-prune production in Michigan, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon was forecast at 74,500 tons. This would be 85 percent more than last year's short output and slightly above the 1967 crop. All States expect increases, but the big gain is in the Northwest, which had harsh weather damage in 1968.

Most plums and prunes in the Northwest move to fresh markets, although canning is an important outlet. In Michigan canning use exceeds fresh market sales.

CRANBERRIES

Big Crop Gain Forecast

The 1969 U.S. cranberry crop is estimated at a record 1,623,000 barrels, based on August 15 conditions. This would be more than a tenth above last year's output and 17 percent larger than the 1963-67 average, (table 18).

The crop in Massachusetts--biggest producer among 5 cranberry States--is expected to total 800,000 barrels, more than a fifth larger than in 1968. Wisconsin--the No. 2 producer--expects to harvest 486,000 barrels, up 11 percent from a year ago. Oregon's crop is also likely to be larger.

Smaller crops are predicted for New Jersey and Washington, however. New Jersey's moderate reduction reflects heavy spring frost damage and some flood destruction in July.

Washington's crop--off a fifth from last year--was reduced by poor weather during pollination.

Harvesting will begin in a few weeks for both processing and fresh market. Last season about four-fifth of the crop moved to processors and the remainder to fresh markets.

BANANAS

Imports, Prices Stable

During first-half 1969, our net imports (imports minus re-exports) of bananas totaled 1,937 million pounds. This was about the same quantity as imported a year earlier. Retail prices during the period averaged about the same as in the first half of 1968. In June they averaged 15.8 cents per pound.

STRAWBERRIES

The 1969 U.S. strawberry crop is now estimated at 481 million pounds, about 8 percent below last year's output. Tonnage reductions were recorded for all seasonal groups except the small winter crop. In California, which accounts for more than half the U.S. crop, output is estimated to be down proportionally, because of both lower acreage and yields. Except for light fresh market shipments from California, the 1969 season is virtually completed. Through early August, strawberry shipments to processors in major freezing States were running more than a tenth below last season. Unloads of fresh strawberries have also lagged substantially behind those of last year.

Imports of fresh strawberries have continued their sharp uptrend this year. During the first half they totaled 36 million pounds. This was nearly a fourth more than imported all last year. Most of our strawberry imports originate in Mexico.

ORANGES

Summer Supplies Up Sharply

Most remaining supplies of 1968/69 crop oranges are California Valencias. They will provide the bulk of fresh market supplies until new crops mature this fall. In early August, about 12 million boxes of western Valencias remained for late-season marketing--about 3 times the very short quantity available during the same period last summer.

F.o.b. prices for fresh market western oranges have been running considerably below last season's high levels, and are likely to continue lower. At retail, prices for fresh oranges have held below those of a year earlier since December. During the first 6 months of 1969, BLS-reported retail prices for oranges averaged about 83 cents per dozen, about 10 percent below a year earlier.

Foreign Trade Balance Improved

U.S. fresh orange exports during November 1968-June 1969 totaled about 4.6 million boxes. This was about two-thirds more than during the same period last season, but below the levels of 1965/66 and 1966/67. Imports were just under a million boxes, down about a third from last season's relatively high level.

GRAPEFRUIT

This season's U.S. grapefruit crop was up about a fourth from 1967/68 and prices were down sharply. At retail, prices during first-half 1969 averaged about a tenth below last year's high levels.

Marketing of grapefruit is seasonally light during late summer. Most fresh supplies originate in Southern California. In early August, western desert supplies were small, although considerably above last year's very light levels. Prices for the limited remaining supplies are expected to be at seasonally high levels.

Exports Up

During the 10 months ended June 1969, U.S. exports of fresh grapefruit totaled about 2.8 million boxes. This was about 30 percent above a year earlier and the decade's second highest volume. As usual, imports of this item were nominal.

LEMONS

The 1968-69 California-Arizona lemon crop--now largely harvested--is estimated at 16.6 million boxes, slightly below last season. Through early August, movement to domestic fresh markets was about the same as a year earlier. Volume to processors was down slightly, while fresh exports were off moderately. Prices for fresh lemons have averaged above year-earlier levels since January at both f.o.b. and retail levels. In mid-August, f.o.b. prices for shippers first grade 140-165's were quoted

at \$6.00 per carton, compared with \$4.50 a year earlier. In early August, a little more tonnage remained for marketing this year than last.

NEW CROP CITRUS CONDITION

Crop Outlook Good

Florida citrus groves were in excellent condition in early August. Plentiful moisture had contributed to heavy foliage growth, and fruit development was reported to be exceptionally good.

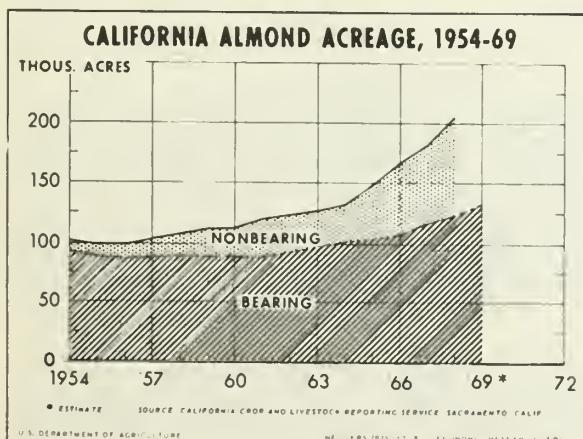
Prospects continue favorable in Texas; fruit set was good and the crop is sizing well. The crop outlook is also good in Arizona, although the lemon set is reportedly lighter than normal. In California--still harvesting its 1968/69 crop--it is a little too early to evaluate 1969/70 prospects.

TREE NUTS

Western Crops Up Sharply

Almond production in California this year is estimated at 108,000 tons (in shell). This would be 45 percent above a year ago and a new record.

This year's set has been good, and almonds are sizing well. But the sharp gain in production largely reflects an increase in bearing surface. As the following chart indicates, new acreages set in the early 1960's are now becoming productive.



Despite the larger supply, the industry is optimistic about marketing prospects. Carry-over from the 1968/69 season is down, domestic demand is strong, and export outlook is good. Foreign production (in Italy, Spain, Iran, Portugal and Morocco) is forecast to be down more than a third from last year.

U.S. exports of almonds in 1968/69 are likely to total well below the levels of the previous season and probably the lightest since 1962/63. In the August-June period, exports totaled about 7,700 tons shelled and about 830 tons in-shell. This compares with about 9,700 tons shelled and 727 tons in-shell exported during the same months in 1967/68. (These data exclude exports of blanched, salted, or roasted almonds which are reported in a group category with other items.)

Walnut output in California and Oregon is also expected to show a big gain in 1969. At 103,800 tons (in-shell), the U.S. crop would be 9 percent larger than last year and more than a third larger than in 1967. About 96 percent of the crop originates in California. Bearing acreage there is forecast at 143,000 acres in 1969, continuing a steady long-term uptrend.

Filbert production in Oregon and Washington is forecast at 7,750 tons, a little larger than in the past 2 seasons. Although the bloom was late, the set was good and growing conditions were favorable through June. However, Brown Stain, a physiological disorder, appeared in many orchards in July, and reduced earlier prospects by about 20 percent.

Pecan Estimate Due In September

The first forecast of 1969 pecan production will be released in the September 10 issue of Crop Production.

Cold Storage Stocks

The table on the following page compares the quantities of tree nuts in cold storage last June 30 with a year earlier. Note that in shell volume is down somewhat from the same period a year ago. In contrast, nutmeat volume is larger than on the same date last year.

Kinds	1968	1969
Almonds		
In-shell	1.3	.7
Nutmeats	22.3	16.6
: - - Million pounds - -		
Filberts		
In-shell	.7	.9
Nutmeats	1.9	1.5
Walnuts		
In-shell	10.2	6.9
Nutmeats	7.2	13.7
Other tree nuts		
In-shell	47.9	43.3
Nutmeats	24.7	27.4
Total		
In-shell	60.0	51.8
Nutmeats	56.0	59.1

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

PROCESSED NONCITRUS FRUIT

Large supplies of canned fruits are in prospect for 1969/70. The outlook is based on a sharply increased carryin and the likelihood of a big pack.

Carryover Large

Last season's pack of canned fruits was nearly a fifth larger than a year earlier. And despite a nearly 10-percent gain in movement, packers' stocks on June 1 this year were up more than a fourth. Stocks of cling peaches--at 5.6 million cases--were record large. June stocks of fruit cocktail and pears were sharply above average, although short of record levels. Inventories of most other items also exceeded those of a year earlier. Only a few minor items--sweet cherries, purple plums, and figs--were in light supply.

Pack Gain Likely

The projected 11-percent increase in U.S. deciduous fruit output this year will likely be reflected in pack gains for most canned fruits. The estimated 889,000-ton cling peach crop would be record large. And Bartlett pear production is forecast at 16 percent above last

season's crop. This suggests larger packs of canned peaches, fruit cocktail, and pears, which together account for about half the U.S. deciduous fruit pack.

The Nation's tart cherry crop is projected to be 17 percent larger than last year. Apple and applesauce packs are likely to be larger too, in view of the expected 20 percent-crop increase. And the pack of purple plums is expected to rebound from last year's short output.

Supplies Likely to Pressure Markets

Wholesale prices for canned fruits in the first half of 1969 were generally below the high levels of a year earlier. In July, the BLS wholesale price index for canned fruits was at 108.8 (1957-59=100). This was about 8 percent lower than in July 1968, but still above 1967 levels. Average wholesale prices recently reported by BLS for popular items are as follows:

Item	Can size	July 1969	Feb. 1969	July 1968
: - - Dollar per dozen - -				
Applesauce	303	1.76	1.74	1.76
Apricots	2-1/2	4.60	4.48	4.25
Tart Cherries	303	3.19	3.62	3.99
Fruit cocktail	2-1/2	3.56	3.47	3.93
Cling peaches	2-1/2	2.97	2.82	3.23
Pears	2-1/2	3.95	4.13	4.78
Pineapple	2	3.28	3.29	3.22

Trade reports indicate reductions in opening prices for a number of new pack items. And in view of the generally increased supplies, prices for most major items are likely to be under pressure this fall and winter. This prospect, plus continued strength in consumer demand, is likely to result in an increased rate of domestic movement.

With larger supplies the potential also exists for gains in export shipments. With relatively light domestic supplies and high prices in 1967/68, our export trade fell sharply. Some

gains were made last season, but the recovery was disappointing. The following table compares recent export volume for three leading U.S. canned fruit items.

Season	:	Peaches	Fruit cocktail	Pineapple
<u>Million cases (basis 24/2-1/2's)</u>				
1962/63	:	6.4	3.3	2.4
1963/64	:	4.7	2.9	2.1
1964/65	:	5.2	3.7	2.1
1965/66	:	4.6	2.9	2.3
1966/67	:	5.1	3.5	2.0
1967/68	:	2.1	2.1	1.5
1968/69	:	2.5	2.5	1.3

For both canned peaches and fruit cocktail, the percentage increase in 1968/69 exports failed to reflect the increase in total U.S. supplies. Pineapple exports fell and exports of canned apricots and pears were also well below the decade's early levels.

To a large degree, the erosion of our canned fruit export markets has been the result of sharply increased foreign competition. This has come from varied sources, including South Africa, Australia and Taiwan. With production growing in these areas, it will be increasingly difficult for the United States to regain its former position in export markets, despite increased domestic supplies.

Smaller Dried Fruit Output Likely

Total dried fruit production this season is expected to be below that of a year earlier. Current prospects point to a slight increase in raisin output. But production of dried prunes--the other major dried fruit item--is likely to be down 15 percent from last season. With carryovers of both raisins and dried prunes large, however, supplies are expected to be ample for 1969/70 marketing.

Other dried fruits are produced in much smaller quantities. They include apricots, apples, peaches, pears, figs, and dates. It is

too early to project dried packs of these items. But with output of most fruits up, generally larger packs are likely.

1968/69 Exports

Through June of the 1968/69 marketing season, U.S. exports of raisins totaled about 58,100 tons. This was slightly above the year-earlier exports and substantially above the preceding 5-year average. During the same 10-month period, U.S. exports of dried prunes totaled 37,600 tons, slightly below those of a year earlier. Exports of other dried fruits were relatively small.

Lower Frozen Strawberry Pack Seen; Other Frozen Items May Gain

This season's pack of frozen strawberries is likely to be below last year's 213-million-pound output. Through late July, deliveries to processors in major areas showed the following comparisons to year-earlier levels:

State	:	1969	:	1968
<u>- - Million pounds - -</u>				
California	:	54.5		60.5
Michigan	:	12.2		8.9
Oregon	:	64.0		68.7
Washington	:	19.4		33.4
Total 4 States	:	150.1		171.5

Early-August deliveries of red tart cherries to freezers were also running behind year-earlier pace. But freezers' receipts of most bush berries have been above those of 1968, when packs of these items were relatively small.

Outlook for other frozen fruits is still uncertain. However, crop prospects for many items--including apples and peaches which are gaining in popularity in frozen form--carry a potential for pack increases.

Frozen Berry Imports Hold Uptrend

Imports of frozen strawberries during the first 6 months of 1969 were at record levels. They continued the irregular but sharp uptrend which began in the early 1960's. Most strawberry imports come from Mexico. The following table compares recent first-half and calendar year imports of frozen strawberries.

Year	Jan.- June	Total
:	:	:
1962	28.0	33.5
1963	29.5	35.7
1964	35.0	40.8
1965	41.3	53.9
1966	67.0	85.7
1967	52.5	74.7
1968	55.7	75.2
1969	70.0	
:	:	
	-- <u>Million pounds</u> --	

Total stocks of frozen fruits (excluding juices) on July 31, 1968, were 515 million pounds. This was 5 percent above a year earlier and moderately above the 1963-67 average for the date. Strawberry stocks --at 191 million pounds--were below year earlier levels, but a sharp increase in cherry inventories was more than offsetting. Data by individual item are shown on table 24.

Inventories of most items are increasing seasonally. Stocks normally peak at the end of summer.

PROCESSED CITRUS FRUIT

Florida packers' stocks of frozen orange juice concentrate (FCOJ) on August 2 were about 50 million gallons. This was 16 percent more than the quantity on hand a year earlier.

Although Florida's orange crop was 30 percent larger than in the preceding season, low juice yields per box kept the pack of FCOJ from making a proportionate gain. With the 1968/69 packing season concluded, Florida's net pack totaled about 103.7 million gallons. This was nearly a fourth above last year's pack but more than a fifth below 1966/67's record output.

The pack increase was sufficient to offset the light carryover at the start of the season; total supplies this season were moderately above those of 1967/68.

Total movement of FCOJ this season through August 2 was nearly 70 million gallons--a little more than a year earlier, but substantially below the record rate 2 years ago. With stocks up, it appears that carryover at the end of the current season will be moderate, but well above year-earlier levels.

F.o.b. prices for FCOJ this season have averaged above those of a year earlier, despite the larger supply. Early this season, quotations were at a moderate \$1.75 per dozen 6 oz. cans (unadvertised brands), but moved up to \$2.00 per dozen in late January. Prices held at this level until mid-May, when most packers returned quotations to the \$1.75 level. Last season per dozen prices were mostly in the \$1.55-\$1.75 range.

Retail prices have also averaged higher than last season. For the first 6 months of 1968, they averaged 24.1 cents per 6 ounce can, compared to 20.4 cents during the same months in 1968.

Grapefruit Concentrate Supplies Large

Florida packers' supplies of frozen concentrate grapefruit juice in inventory on August 2 were 3.3 million gallons. This was more than 50 percent above that on the same date last year, but well below the heavy levels of August 1966. A record 5.9 million gallons of frozen grapefruit concentrate were packed in Florida this season, more than 3 times the 1967/68 output. So even though carryin was light, total supplies were also record large. With supplies up and prices lower, movement of frozen grapefruit juice concentrate has been up sharply from that of last season and ahead of the record 1966/67 rate.

Canned Citrus Supplies Down

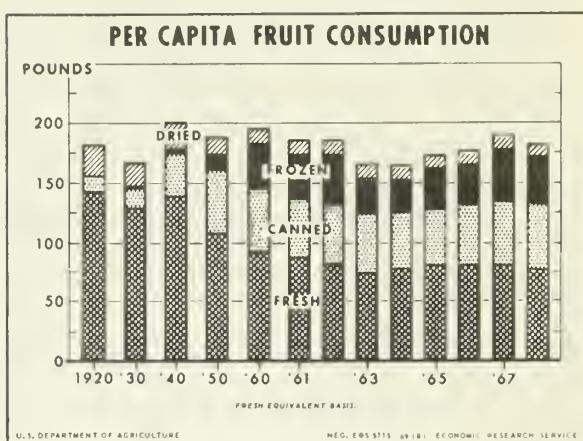
Florida packers' stocks of four canned citrus juices (grapefruit, orange, blend, and tangerine) totaled about 8.2 million cases (basis 24/2's) in early August--nearly a tenth below a year earlier. Larger stocks of canned orange and tangerine juice were offset by reductions for grapefruit juice and blend. Shipments of canned grapefruit juice--spurred by lower prices through most of the season--have been much larger than a year ago. Stocks of canned citrus sections and salad are also down.

Chilled Orange Juice Prices Up-- Movement Lags

Movement of chilled orange juice this season has lagged behind that of a year ago, apparently because of higher prices. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, retail prices per quart of chilled orange juice averaged 44.3¢ during the first half of 1969--more than 10 percent above a year earlier. Shipments of chilled grapefruit juice gained substantially, however.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

Detailed per capita consumption data on individual and broad categories of fresh and processed fruit and tree nuts are presented in Tables 2-9 of this issue of the Fruit Situation.



- The next issue of the Fruit Situation is scheduled to be available November 5, 1969.
- The summary is scheduled to be released the press immediately after the Outlook and Situation Board meeting October 30, 1969.

Table 2.—Fresh fruits: Per capita consumption, fresh weight basis, 1910-68 1/

^{1/} All data on calendar-year basis with exception of citrus fruits, beginning 1941, which start October or November prior to year indicated. ^{2/} Beginning 1950, includes Alaska and Hawaii. ^{3/} Beginning 1954 includes only apples from commercial areas sold and used in farm households. ^{4/} Less than 0.05, round ^{5/} Partial ^{6/} Preliminary

0.05 pound. 2) Estimated. 3) Preliminary.

Table 3.--Canned and chilled fruits: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, 1910-68 1/

Year	Canned fruit													Chilled citrus sec- tions 2/
	Apples	Apricots	Berries	Cherries	Cranberries	Figs	and	(in- cock- cluding)	Pears	Pineapple	and	Olives	sec- tions	
	sauce	cots	ries	ries	ries	tail	spiced)	apple	prunes	apple	prunes	sec- tions	2/	
- Pounds -														
1910	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	—	3/	—	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	—	3.6
1911	.6	.5	.3	.2	—	3/	—	.8	.4	.6	.1	.4	—	3.9
1912	.7	.5	.3	.2	—	3/	—	.8	.5	.8	.1	.3	—	4.2
1913	.5	.4	.3	.1	—	3/	—	.9	.5	1.1	.1	.3	—	4.2
1914	.7	.6	.4	.2	—	3/	—	1.2	.5	1.7	.1	.3	—	5.7
1915	.5	.4	.4	.2	—	3/	—	1.0	.6	2.0	.1	.4	—	5.6
1916	1.1	.6	.4	.2	—	3/	—	1.2	.7	2.3	.2	.4	—	7.1
1917	1.5	.9	.5	.3	—	3/	—	1.5	.8	1.8	.2	.2	—	7.7
1918	1.2	.9	.5	.3	—	3/	—	1.2	.9	2.0	.2	.3	—	7.5
1919	1.1	1.8	.7	.4	3/	3/	—	2.1	1.0	1.9	.3	.4	—	9.7
1920	.9	.9	.6	.5	3/	3/	—	2.1	1.1	2.8	.2	.3	—	9.4
1921	1.0	.7	.6	.2	3/	3/	—	1.9	.4	2.9	.2	.3	3/	8.2
1922	.8	.6	.6	.5	3/	3/	—	2.0	.3	2.2	.2	.3	3/	7.5
1923	1.1	.5	.6	.6	3/	0.1	0.1	2.4	.4	2.5	.1	.5	0.1	9.0
1924	.9	.5	.8	.6	0.1	.1	.2	2.1	.3	2.7	.1	.4	.1	8.9
1925	.9	.7	.6	.6	3/	.2	.2	3.2	.6	3.4	.2	.4	.1	11.1
1926	.9	.8	.8	.9	1/	.2	.2	3.2	.9	3.2	.2	.4	.2	12.0
1927	.8	.7	.7	.4	1/	.2	.3	4.2	.7	3.6	.2	.5	.2	12.6
1928	1.0	.8	.7	.7	1/	.2	.3	3.7	.7	3.3	.3	.6	.2	12.6
1929	1.1	.8	.7	.7	1/	.1	.4	2.9	.9	3.2	.4	.6	.4	12.3
1930	.8	.8	.5	.8	.1	.1	.4	3.2	.9	3.8	.3	.5	.6	12.8
1931	.7	.6	.7	.7	.1	.1	.2	2.0	.7	4.1	.3	.5	.2	10.9
1932	.8	.6	.3	.7	.1	3/	.3	2.8	.9	2.7	.2	.4	.4	10.2
1933	.9	.7	.4	1.0	.1	3/	.5	2.6	1.0	3.5	.4	.4	.3	11.8
1934	1.0	.7	.5	.8	.2	.1	.5	2.6	1.0	3.6	.4	.5	.6	12.5
1935	1.0	.7	.5	1.0	.2	3/	.7	2.8	1.0	3.9	.6	.5	.5	13.4
1936	1.2	1.0	.5	1.1	.3	.1	.9	3.5	1.3	4.9	.7	.7	.7	16.7
1937	1.0	1.0	.3	1.0	.3	.1	.9	2.7	1.1	3.5	.6	.4	.6	13.5
1938	1.1	1.0	.5	1.0	.4	.1	1.1	3.5	1.2	3.6	.5	.6	.8	15.4
1939	1.2	.9	.4	1.2	.5	.1	1.2	3.5	1.1	4.3	.6	.5	.6	16.1
1940	1.5	.9	.4	1.4	.6	.1	1.6	4.4	1.5	4.7	.5	.7	.8	19.1
1941	1.4	1.0	.5	1.3	.5	.1	1.5	3.3	1.5	4.4	.6	1.1	1.1	17.8
1942	1.7	1.1	.6	1.1	.6	.3	1.9	4.4	1.3	2.8	.6	.6	.3	17.3
1943	1.6	.3	.4	.7	3/	.2	1.3	3.2	1.4	2.0	.6	.6	3/	12.6
1944	1.0	1.0	.1	.9	.3	.1	1.0	1.3	.4	2.0	.5	.7	3/	9.3
1945	1.1	1.3	.1	.8	.5	.3	2.4	4.9	.9	.8	.7	.6	3/	14.4
1946	1.4	2.8	.2	1.8	.8	.2	2.7	5.4	1.7	3.4	.7	.7	.5	22.3
1947	1.7	.9	.3	1.0	.8	.3	2.1	4.5	1.2	3.3	.6	.7	.8	18.2
1948	1.9	1.0	.5	1.2	.5	.1	2.2	4.6	1.2	3.4	.5	.8	1.0	18.9
1949	2.1	1.1	.6	1.5	.5	.1	2.3	4.9	1.4	3.0	.5	.5	.9	19.4
1950	2.4	1.1	.4	1.8	.7	.1	2.6	5.9	1.6	3.0	.4	.8	.8	21.6
1951	2.3	.9	.4	1.4	.8	.2	2.0	4.8	1.2	3.0	.3	.8	.9	19.0
1952	2.7	.9	.4	1.5	.8	.2	2.4	5.1	1.7	3.1	.4	.9	.7	20.8
1953	2.4	1.1	.4	1.5	.8	.1	2.1	5.3	1.7	3.3	.5	.9	.9	21.0
1954	2.5	1.0	.5	1.4	.8	.1	2.1	5.6	1.7	3.4	.4	.7	1.0	21.2
1955	2.8	1.1	.3	1.5	.9	.1	2.4	5.5	1.9	3.4	.5	.9	1.2	22.5
1956	3.1	1.1	.3	1.2	.9	.1	2.6	5.3	1.6	3.3	.5	.6	1.1	21.7
1957	3.1	1.0	.3	1.3	.8	.1	2.6	5.8	1.8	3.2	.5	1.0	.8	22.3
1958	3.3	.9	.3	1.3	.8	.1	2.6	5.8	2.0	3.3	.4	.8	1.1	22.7
1959	3.2	.9	.3	1.3	.8	.1	2.7	5.9	1.9	3.1	.3	.8	.8	22.1
1960	3.4	1.1	.2	1.1	.6	.1	2.7	6.1	2.0	3.2	.3	.8	1.0	22.6
1961	3.6	1.2	.2	1.2	1.0	.1	2.7	6.2	1.8	3.1	.2	1.0	.9	23.2
1962	3.4	.9	.2	1.2	.8	.1	2.8	6.3	2.1	2.8	.4	.8	.9	22.7
1963	3.6	1.1	.1	1.0	.8	.1	2.8	6.5	2.0	3.2	.3	.8	.6	22.9
1964	3.7	1.0	.1	1.3	.7	.1	2.6	6.5	1.6	3.2	.3	1.0	.8	22.9
1965	3.8	1.1	.1	1.1	.8	.1	2.9	6.6	1.9	3.1	.3	.7	.9	23.4
1966	3.2	1.1	.2	1.0	.8	.1	3.0	6.2	1.9	3.1	.4	.8	1.0	22.8
1967	3.7	.9	.2	.8	.8	.1	2.7	6.0	1.8	3.1	.4	.9	1.1	22.5
1968 4/	3.8	.9	.1	.7	.8	.1	3.1	6.2	1.5	3.7	.3	.7	1.1	23.0

1/ Data on pack year, 1910-42; calendar-year basis, 1943 to date. Civilian consumption only beginning 1941. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. 2/ Produced commercially in Florida. 3/ Less than 0.05 pound. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 4. —Canned and chilled fruit juices (excluding frozen): Per capita consumption, product weight basis, 1910-68 1/

Year	Canned												Chilled 2/		
	Citrus						Pineapple								
	Orange	Grapefruit	blended	orange	Lemon	Citrus	Apple	Fruit nectars	Grapefruit	Prune	Total	4/	Grapefruit	Total	
:Orange and grapefruit; and lime gerine; 3/															
1910	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.47	—	—	0.47	—	—
1911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.18	—	—	.18	—	—
1912	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.45	—	—	.45	—	—
1913	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.34	—	—	.34	—	—
1914	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.12	—	—	.12	—	—
1915	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.61	—	—	.61	—	—
1916	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.44	—	—	.44	—	—
1917	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.31	—	—	.31	—	—
1918	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.45	—	—	.45	—	—
1919	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.28	—	—	.28	—	—
1920	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.59	—	—	.59	—	—
1921	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.34	—	—	.34	—	—
1922	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.16	—	—	.16	—	—
1923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.29	—	—	.29	—	—
1924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.12	—	—	.12	—	—
1925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.16	—	—	.16	—	—
1926	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.17	—	—	.17	—	—
1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.32	—	—	.32	—	—
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.13	—	—	.13	—	—
1929	—	—	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	—	—	.28	—	—
1930	.01	.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.06	—	—	.27	—	.33
1931	.02	.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.13	—	—	.30	—	.43
1932	.01	.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.12	—	—	.31	—	.43
1933	.02	.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.18	—	—	.27	—	.45
1934	.07	.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.28	—	0.01	.22	—	.52
1935	.22	.62	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	.85	—	.01	.29	0.82	.99
1936	.20	.56	0.02	.01	—	—	—	—	—	.79	—	.05	.35	1.17	2.40
1937	.28	1.29	.06	.04	—	—	—	—	—	1.67	—	.20	.39	2.05	4.49
1938	.19	1.55	.12	.05	—	—	—	—	—	1.91	—	.26	.42	1.85	4.64
1939	.23	2.61	.15	.03	—	—	—	—	—	3.02	0.05	.13	.54	2.11	5.92
1940	.68	2.34	.25	.02	—	—	—	—	—	3.29	.10	.24	.65	2.52	7.23
1941	.74	3.08	.42	.04	—	0.42	4.70	.20	.25	.59	2.67	—	.06	8.50	—
1942	.94	2.63	.48	.08	—	.44	4.57	.37	.34	.64	2.14	—	.43	8.54	—
1943	.27	3.03	.27	.02	—	.43	4.02	.44	.14	.71	1.58	—	.46	7.43	—
1944	1.46	4.80	1.11	.03	—	.19	7.59	.62	.21	.33	.94	—	.57	10.33	—
1945	2.75	3.19	1.08	.06	—	.76	7.84	.26	.06	.43	1.12	—	.89	10.94	—
1946	4.15	4.93	2.36	.10	0.11	.97	12.62	.35	.19	.49	2.36	—	.90	17.77	—
1947	4.11	3.38	2.18	.07	.21	1.09	11.04	.26	.29	.68	2.26	—	.75	15.63	—
1948	5.03	3.83	2.28	.08	.16	1.88	13.26	.20	.37	.65	1.85	—	.74	17.07	—
1949	3.87	2.84	1.86	.10	.22	1.82	10.71	.47	.55	.57	2.03	—	.80	15.13	—
1950	3.37	2.02	1.01	.07	.23	1.95	8.65	.56	.92	.50	1.89	—	.93	13.45	—
1951	3.81	2.73	1.30	.08	.20	1.86	9.98	.50	.84	.50	2.43	—	.78	15.03	—
1952	3.58	2.05	.95	.09	.15	1.63	8.45	.54	.62	.82	2.82	—	.87	14.12	—
1953	3.13	1.97	.86	.09	.13	1.65	7.83	.51	.56	.73	2.80	—	.94	13.37	—
1954	3.08	2.28	.89	.08	.10	1.36	7.79	.71	.57	.73	2.41	—	.97	13.18	—
1955	2.95	2.18	.78	.11	.09	1.16	7.27	.54	.73	.73	2.78	—	1.01	13.06	0.94
1956	2.42	2.12	.66	.09	.09	1.57	6.95	.66	1.27	.85	2.69	—	1.26	13.68	1.05
1957	2.45	1.94	.58	.12	.09	1.66	6.84	.68	1.37	.59	2.32	0.79	1.21	13.80	1.72
1958	2.66	1.74	.72	.12	.07	1.62	6.93	.77	1.24	.84	2.38	1.29	1.05	14.50	1.60
1959	1.91	1.56	.49	.15	.08	1.07	5.26	.97	1.03	.78	1.92	1.27	.87	12.10	1.87
1960	2.12	1.51	.51	.13	.07	1.45	5.79	.89	1.06	.76	2.15	1.25	1.06	12.96	2.12
1961	1.70	1.39	.45	.13	.06	1.52	5.25	.95	.52	.71	2.07	1.19	1.05	11.74	1.68
1962	1.92	1.48	.47	.13	.06	1.05	5.11	.05	.52	.65	2.09	1.18	1.06	11.66	2.19
1963	1.69	1.30	.42	.13	.04	1.70	5.28	1.21	.36	.63	2.61	1.74	1.11	12.94	1.14
1964	1.17	1.09	.30	.11	.04	1.61	4.32	1.49	.28	.65	1.97	1.64	1.11	11.46	1.29
1965	1.24	1.39	.30	.10	.02	.97	4.02	1.53	.38	.74	1.84	1.19	1.16	10.86	1.90
1966	1.53	1.73	.34	.10	.02	.99	4.71	1.17	.40	.63	1.92	1.73	1.10	11.66	3.04
1967	1.57	2.33	.39	.10	.02	1.08	5.49	1.35	.39	.67	1.76	.96	1.09	11.71	4.15
1968 5/	1.19	2.22	.32	.10	.01	1.35	5.19	1.70	.41	.60	2.14	1.51	1.08	12.63	3.96

1/ Civilian consumption beginning 1941. Calendar-year basis except for citrus juices which are on a pack-year basis beginning in October or November of year prior to that indicated, and grape juice which in the years 1910-33 and 1948 to date begins November prior to year indicated. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Chilled fruit juice produced commercially from fresh fruit in Florida; does not include reconstituted frozen juice or fresh juice produced for local sale.

3/ Single-strength equivalent.

4/ Includes berry juice as follows: 1940—0.37; 1941—0.03; 1942—0.05; 1943—0.08; 1944—0.07; 1945—0.34; 1946—0.86; and 1947—0.35.

5/ Preliminary.

Table 5.—Frozen fruits: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, 1937-68 1/

Year	Black- berries	Blue- berries	Rasp- berries	Straw- berries	Other berries	Apples	Apricots	Cherries	Grapes and pulp	Peaches	Miscel- laneous	Total
	berries	berries	berries	berries	berries	;	;	;	;	;	;	;
-Pounds-												
1937	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.18	0.21	0.03	0.01	0.16	0.01	—	0.01	0.52
1938	.11	.04	.08	.09	.39	.03	.04	.19	.05	.01	.07	1.02
1939	.03	.08	.09	.09	.08	.01	.01	.29	.05	.03	.08	1.13
1940	.07	.07	.09	.14	.44	.11	.02	.32	.07	.06	.03	1.28
1941	.08	.07	.07	.14	.52	.07	.04	.24	.08	.04	.06	1.34
1942	.04	.01	.02	.13	.58	.08	.07	.29	.04	.05	.05	1.39
1943	.03	.02	.02	.14	.32	.01	.12	.27	.10	.04	.04	1.13
1944	.09	.09	.09	.17	.33	.10	.10	.32	.18	.04	.26	2.01
1945	.05	.05	.07	.09	.24	.15	.49	.40	.26	.38	.20	2.31
1946	.14	.13	.13	.15	.38	.12	.60	.30	.35	.12	.23	3.08
1947	.11	.09	.21	.73	.13	.14	.14	.56	.10	.31	.42	3.14
1948	.14	.11	.19	.79	.12	.33	.10	.62	.10	.28	.13	2.91
1949	.08	.04	.16	.98	.15	.28	.06	.51	.06	.17	.10	2.59
1950	.10	.14	.22	.89	.12	.29	.06	.60	.03	.16	.16	2.76
1951	.06	.04	.21	1.03	.10	.21	.04	.60	.04	.20	.09	2.57
1952	.07	.14	.22	1.25	.11	.28	.04	.63	.04	.22	.12	3.10
1953	.08	.11	.14	1.28	.09	.24	.03	.58	.08	.17	.14	2.99
1954	.10	.06	.13	1.48	.12	.31	.04	.52	.10	.11	.11	3.04
1955	.12	.19	.24	1.51	.10	.41	.04	.66	.04	.26	.15	3.78
1956	.07	.19	.20	1.57	.13	.51	.04	.69	.04	.23	.29	3.96
1957	.05	.11	.14	1.61	.06	.34	.05	.66	.13	.24	.27	3.66
1958	.10	.08	.23	1.61	.26	.39	.03	.52	.12	.14	.15	3.63
1959	.10	.12	.20	1.37	.31	.39	.04	.62	.08	.22	.23	3.37
1960	.14	.10	.21	1.28	.12	.40	.07	.71	.03	.24	.20	3.50
1961	.10	.16	.20	1.38	.08	.37	.06	.64	.12	.27	.19	3.57
1962	.14	.19	.17	1.42	.11	.32	.06	.74	.08	.30	.23	3.76
1963	.14	.21	.17	1.56	.09	.41	.07	.71	.08	.32	.14	3.90
1964	.12	.18	.17	1.31	.07	.44	.06	.62	.12	.24	.26	3.59
1965	.07	.19	.13	1.39	.07	.45	.06	.78	.06	.32	.16	3.68
1966	.07	.15	.15	1.40	.03	.39	.10	.74	.05	.30	.17	3.55
1967	.12	.17	.17	1.40	.07	.55	.10	.54	.05	.30	.23	3.70
1968 4/	.17	.25	.18	1.42	.12	.49	.08	.53	.12	.29	.19	3.84

1/ Civilian consumption beginning 1941. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Includes plums, prunes, pineapple, noncitrus purees, and miscellaneous fruits and berries; prior to 1946 includes small quantities of citrus juices.

3/ Less than 0.005 pound.

4/ Preliminary.

Table 6 .--Frozen citrus juices: Per capita consumption,
product weight and single strength basis, 1946-68 1/

Year	Orange		Grapefruit		Blend		Lemon	
	Product	Single	Product	Single	Product	Single	Product	Single
	weight	strength	weight	strength	weight	strength	weight	strength
----- Pounds -----								
1946	: 0.06	0.11	---	---	---	---	0.01	0.01
1947	: .05	.08	---	---	---	---	.01	.01
1948	: .08	.21	2/	2/	---	---	.01	.01
1949	: .90	3.07	2/	2/	2/	2/	.02	.02
1950	: 1.36	4.74	0.05	0.18	0.04	0.14	.03	.03
1951	: 1.89	6.64	.07	.25	.05	.18	.03	.03
1952	: 3.06	10.76	.04	.14	.03	.11	.06	.11
1953	: 3.36	11.82	.07	.25	.03	.11	.10	.20
1954	: 3.59	12.65	.08	.28	.04	.14	.11	.26
1955	: 4.08	14.33	.08	.28	.05	.18	.10	.25
1956	: 3.96	13.96	.10	.35	.04	.14	.10	.23
1957	: 4.32	15.23	.15	.53	.04	.14	.13	.31
1958	: 3.31	11.67	.16	.56	.03	.11	.05	.18
1959	: 4.11	14.49	.23	.81	.04	.14	.11	.29
1960	: 4.43	15.62	.16	.56	.03	.11	.12	.35
1961	: 4.34	15.30	.14	.49	.01	.04	.05	.13
1962	: 5.10	17.98	.16	.56	.01	.04	.05	.13
1963	: 3.36	11.84	.12	.42	.01	.04	.06	.16
1964	: 3.00	10.58	.13	.46	2/	2/	.05	.15
1965	: 4.00	14.10	.15	.53	.01	.04	.05	.13
1966	: 3.82	13.47	.16	.56	2/	2/	.04	.09
1967	: 5.53	19.49	.22	.78	2/	2/	.05	.13
1968 3/	: 4.83	17.03	.15	.53	2/	2/	.04	.09
Year	Lemonade base		Limeade		Tangerine		Total	
	Product	Single	Product	Single	Product	Single	Product	Single
	weight	strength	weight	strength	weight	strength	weight	strength
----- Pounds -----								
1946	: ---	---	---	---	---	---	0.07	0.12
1947	: ---	---	---	---	---	---	.06	.09
1948	: ---	---	---	---	---	---	.09	.22
1949	: ---	---	---	---	---	---	.92	3.09
1950	: 0.04	0.03	---	---	---	---	1.52	5.12
1951	: .15	.12	---	---	---	---	2.19	7.22
1952	: .33	.28	---	---	0.01	0.04	3.53	11.44
1953	: .49	.36	---	---	.03	.11	4.08	12.85
1954	: .52	.38	0.03	0.11	.03	.11	4.40	13.93
1955	: .52	.38	.07	.25	.04	.14	4.94	15.81
1956	: .55	.41	.07	.25	.04	.14	4.86	15.48
1957	: .58	.43	.04	.14	.06	.21	5.32	16.99
1958	: .71	.53	.03	.11	.03	.11	4.32	13.27
1959	: .85	.63	.04	.14	.04	.14	5.42	16.64
1960	: .76	.56	.04	.14	.04	.14	5.58	17.48
1961	: .61	.45	.04	.14	.05	.18	5.24	16.73
1962	: .48	.36	.04	.14	.08	.28	5.92	19.49
1963	: .44	.33	.02	.07	.05	.18	4.06	13.04
1964	: .51	.38	.06	.21	.05	.18	3.80	11.96
1965	: .51	.38	.02	.07	.05	.18	4.79	15.43
1966	: .44	.33	.02	.07	.05	.18	4.53	14.70
1967	: .48	.36	.03	.11	.05	.18	6.36	21.05
1968 3/	: .41	.30	.02	.07	.04	.14	5.49	18.16

1/ Civilian consumption. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Product weight includes concentrated and single strength juices. Concentrated fruit juices converted to single strength on basis of 3.525 pounds to 1; lemonade base, 0.84 to 1 through 1952 and 0.74 beginning 1953. 2/ Less than 0.005 pound. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 7.—Dried fruits: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, pack years, 1910-68 1/

Pack year	Apples	Apricots	Dates 2/	Figs	Peaches	Pears	Prunes 3/	Raisins and currants	Total
- Pounds -									
1910	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	4/	0.6	1.4	3.5
1911	.3	.1	.2	.3	.3	0.1	1.6	1.4	4.3
1912	.4	.1	.3	.3	.6	4/	1.0	1.8	4.5
1913	.2	.1	.3	.3	.7	4/	.6	1.5	3.7
1914	.1	.2	.2	.3	.6	.1	.8	1.8	4.1
1915	.4	.2	.3	.2	.6	4/	1.5	1.8	5.0
1916	.5	.1	.2	.4	.5	4/	1.4	2.0	5.1
1917	.4	.3	.1	.3	.7	4/	2.1	2.4	6.3
1918	.4	.1	.2	.3	.4	4/	.9	2.1	4.4
1919	.4	.1	.3	.5	.6	.1	2.0	2.9	6.9
1920	.2	.1	.3	.4	.5	.1	1.7	3.4	6.7
1921	.1	.1	.4	.6	.4	4/	1.2	2.7	5.5
1922	.3	.2	.5	.5	.5	.1	1.9	2.6	6.6
1923	.1	.2	.4	.4	.4	4/	1.4	2.6	5.5
1924	.2	.2	.5	.5	.4	.1	1.5	3.0	6.4
1925	.1	.1	.6	.5	.3	.1	1.8	2.8	6.3
1926	.1	.2	.4	.5	.4	.1	1.6	2.8	6.1
1927	.1	.2	.4	.4	.2	.1	2.3	2.6	6.3
1928	.1	.2	.4	.4	.4	.1	1.7	2.9	6.2
1929	.2	.2	.4	.4	.2	.1	1.3	2.5	5.3
1930	.1	.2	.4	.3	.4	0	1.9	2.1	5.4
1931	.1	.3	.4	.2	.2	4/	1.6	1.9	4.7
1932	.1	.3	.4	.3	.3	4/	1.7	2.3	5.4
1933	.1	.3	.4	.3	.3	4/	1.5	2.3	5.2
1934	.1	.2	.5	.3	.3	4/	1.6	2.1	5.1
1935	.1	.2	.5	.3	.3	4/	2.2	2.3	5.9
1936	.2	.3	.5	.3	.4	4/	1.8	1.9	5.4
1937	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	0	2.2	2.0	5.8
1938	.1	.1	.4	.4	.3	4/	1.6	2.6	5.5
1939	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.1	2.1	2.5	6.4
1940	.1	.1	.4	.4	.4	4/	2.0	2.6	6.0
1941	4/	.2	.2	.4	.1	0	1.6	1.8	4.3
1942	0	0	.2	.5	0	0	1.3	2.2	4.2
1943	.1	4/	.2	.4	.1	4/	2.1	3.0	5.9
1944	.1	.2	.4	.4	.2	4/	1.8	3.0	6.1
1945	.2	.1	.4	.4	.3	.1	2.0	2.5	6.0
1946	.2	.2	.5	.3	.1	4/	1.4	1.8	4.5
1947	.2	.1	.3	.3	.2	4/	.9	1.7	3.7
1948	.1	.2	.5	.3	.1	4/	.8	1.9	3.9
1949	.2	.2	.4	.4	.1	4/	1.0	1.8	4.1
1950	.15	.15	.56	.34	.11	.01	1.06	1.68	4.06
1951	.13	.12	.51	.32	.12	.01	.81	1.79	3.81
1952	.11	.10	.51	.30	.10	.01	.96	1.73	3.82
1953	.11	.13	.46	.31	.10	5/	.84	1.80	3.75
1954	.12	.10	.51	.31	.10	.02	.95	1.76	3.87
1955	.11	.14	.51	.30	.09	.01	.71	1.73	3.60
1956	.09	.09	.53	.33	.07	5/	.82	1.75	3.68
1957	.09	.08	.60	.33	.07	.01	.87	1.52	3.57
1958	.10	.04	.39	.35	.06	.01	.66	1.38	2.99
1959	.10	.06	.40	.31	.07	.01	.71	1.58	3.24
1960	.10	.07	.45	.34	.06	.01	.62	1.42	3.07
1961	.09	.07	.34	.33	.05	5/	.62	1.60	3.10
1962	.12	.05	.36	.26	.06	5/	.68	1.47	3.00
1963	.08	.06	.37	.30	.05	5/	.58	1.49	2.93
1964	.09	.06	.31	.27	.04	5/	.66	1.45	2.88
1965	.09	.06	.31	.33	.05	5/	.59	1.53	2.96
1966	.15	.05	.31	.27	.04	5/	.54	1.64	3.00
1967	.10	.04	.32	.20	.03	5/	.56	1.52	2.77
1968 6/	.12	.05	.29	.25	.03	5/	.36	1.41	2.51

1/ Production begins midyear. Civilian consumption 1941 to date. Beginning 1959, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Pits-in basis. 3/ Excludes quantities used for juice. 4/ Less than 0.05 pounds 5/ Less than 0.005 pound.

6/ Preliminary.

Table 8.—Fruits, fresh-weight equivalent: Per capita consumption, 1910-68.^{1/}

Year	Citrus			Apples			Other fruit			All fruit		
	Fresh 2/	Canned 3/	Juice 3/	Frozen 4/	Total 4/	Fresh 4/	Canned 4/	Frozen 4/	Dried 4/	Fresh 4/	Canned 4/	Frozen 4/
1910	17.8	—	—	—	17.8	59.4	1.0	—	—	1.8	62.2	57.5
1911	19.8	—	—	—	19.8	73.5	1.0	—	—	2.0	76.5	59.3
1912	18.5	—	—	—	18.5	74.6	1.0	—	—	2.4	70.0	63.4
1913	16.6	—	—	—	16.6	59.3	1.0	—	—	2.5	62.8	54.3
1914	24.1	—	—	—	24.1	71.8	.8	—	—	1.6	74.2	64.5
1915	23.1	—	—	—	23.1	69.0	1.0	—	—	1.8	71.8	62.4
1916	22.0	—	—	—	22.0	63.9	1.1	—	—	3.6	68.6	67.8
1917	22.0	—	—	—	22.0	56.1	1.9	—	—	3.8	61.8	51.7
1918	16.5	—	—	—	16.5	56.9	2.2	—	—	3.5	62.6	46.2
1919	23.5	—	—	—	23.5	45.2	1.8	—	—	3.3	50.3	53.6
1920	26.0	—	—	—	26.0	63.0	1.6	—	—	3.0	67.6	53.6
1921	30.5	—	—	—	30.5	36.1	1.4	—	—	1.6	39.1	46.2
1922	24.6	—	—	—	24.6	57.5	1.4	—	—	1.7	60.6	62.7
1923	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	32.6	54.7	1.4	—	2.0	58.1	57.3
1924	33.9	—	—	—	34.1	54.1	1.6	—	—	1.1	56.8	60.0
1925	28.9	—	—	—	28.9	46.3	1.4	—	—	1.7	49.4	57.0
1926	31.4	—	—	—	31.7	62.3	1.5	—	—	1.2	65.0	67.1
1927	32.2	—	—	—	32.7	37.4	1.4	—	—	1.1	39.9	56.4
1928	29.5	—	—	—	30.0	48.9	1.4	—	—	1.0	51.3	67.7
1929	39.8	—	—	—	40.4	39.7	1.6	—	—	1.4	42.7	59.7
1930	31.2	—	—	—	31.2	32.2	1.2	—	—	1.5	35.3	56.6
1931	42.3	—	—	—	43.9	51.7	1.2	—	—	1.8	53.7	66.3
1932	36.7	—	—	—	37.5	39.2	1.2	—	—	1.1	41.1	50.0
1933	39.4	—	—	—	40.7	40.0	1.4	—	—	1.1	45.4	12.0
1934	39.8	—	—	—	41.2	25.3	1.5	—	—	1.9	27.7	51.2
1935	44.6	—	—	—	42.4	32.9	1.5	—	—	1.0	35.4	50.7
1936	46.2	—	—	—	49.4	27.6	1.6	—	—	1.2	30.4	51.8
1937	44.5	—	—	—	44.5	4.7	2.2	—	—	1.5	42.1	45.3
1938	49.1	—	—	—	49.1	1.2	—	—	—	0.1	55.6	53.7
1939	61.4	—	—	—	61.4	8.5	—	—	—	0.1	33.8	33.6
1940	56.7	—	—	—	56.7	9.2	—	—	—	0.2	52.8	56.1
1941	57.7	—	—	—	57.7	1.7	—	—	—	0.1	41.2	45.4
1942	57.7	—	—	—	57.7	1.8	—	—	—	0.1	48.2	51.2
1943	60.3	—	—	—	60.3	2.2	—	—	—	0.1	49.4	52.4
1944	63.2	—	—	—	63.2	1.0	—	—	—	0.1	50.6	56.7
1945	66.6	—	—	—	66.6	4.4	—	—	—	0.1	55.6	53.7
1946	59.1	—	—	—	59.1	0.3	—	—	—	0.1	41.1	41.1
1947	62.2	—	—	—	62.2	1.5	—	—	—	0.2	50.2	53.0
1948	54.4	—	—	—	54.4	2.0	—	—	—	0.1	36.2	31.7
1949	47.9	—	—	—	47.9	2.0	—	—	—	0.1	40.7	29.5
1950	41.7	—	—	—	41.7	1.5	—	—	—	0.1	38.8	27.7
1951	45.8	—	—	—	45.8	1.7	—	—	—	0.1	40.8	34.7
1952	45.1	—	—	—	45.1	17.0	21.6	—	—	1.0	27.9	31.5
1953	44.1	—	—	—	44.1	34.8	0.3	—	—	1.0	26.5	44.7
1954	42.0	—	—	—	42.0	15.8	27.1	—	—	1.0	26.1	43.1
1955	41.8	—	—	—	41.8	16.6	2.0	—	—	1.0	26.0	30.9
1956	46.2	—	—	—	46.2	16.3	30.9	—	—	1.0	29.9	30.3
1957	37.1	—	—	—	37.1	33.0	89.3	—	—	1.0	28.8	44.4
1958	31.0	—	—	—	31.0	17.2	33.0	—	—	1.0	20.0	40.3
1959	34.0	—	—	—	34.0	21.6	83.5	—	—	1.0	27.9	46.5
1960	33.7	—	—	—	33.7	32.6	82.9	—	—	1.0	28.6	40.5
1961	30.8	—	—	—	30.8	26.4	86.3	—	—	1.0	26.5	44.7
1962	29.5	—	—	—	29.5	32.1	79.1	—	—	1.0	30.1	56.1
1963	22.1	—	—	—	22.1	31.2	83.6	—	—	1.0	31.3	50.9
1964	26.1	—	—	—	26.1	11.3	62.7	16.7	1.9	1.0	29.9	50.3
1965	29.0	—	—	—	29.0	11.8	88.1	19.3	4.4	1.0	28.0	44.4
1966	29.0	—	—	—	29.0	2.5	17.6	22.5	—	1.0	28.6	46.5
1967	31.5	—	—	—	31.5	3.1	16.1	29.6	—	1.0	27.9	46.5
1968	31.1	—	—	—	31.1	18.5	34.3	82.0	15.6	1.0	27.2	36.2

^{1/} Excludes quantities consumed as baby food. Unless otherwise noted, data represent a calendar year, when necessary, made by combining proportional parts of each pack year involved. Civilian consumption only. Beginning 1941, crop areas and Hawaii. ^{2/} Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. ^{3/} Beginning 1941, prior to year indicated. ^{4/} Beginning 1954, includes only apples grown in commercial areas. ^{5/} Less than 0.05 pound. ^{6/} Includes chilled juice beginning 1955 and chilled fruit beginning 1956. ^{7/} Preliminary.

Table 9 .--Tree nuts (shelled basis): Per capita consumption, crop years, 1910-68 1/

Year	Almonds	Filberts	Pecans	Walnuts	Macadamia	Other 2/	Total
----- Pounds -----							
1910	.17	.07	.01	.30	---	.19	.7
1911	.15	.05	.01	.31	---	.26	.8
1912	.17	.06	.01	.28	---	.16	.7
1913	.16	.07	.01	.31	---	.29	.8
1914	.16	.07	.01	.28	---	.19	.7
1915	.17	.05	3/	.35	---	.21	.8
1916	.22	.07	.01	.35	---	.13	.8
1917	.23	.10	3/	.28	---	.18	.8
1918	.29	.06	3/	.25	---	.16	.8
1919	.33	.15	.24	.49	---	.23	1.4
1920	.20	.07	.04	.31	---	.36	1.0
1921	.31	.11	.16	.49	---	.36	1.4
1922	.29	.11	.05	.44	---	.34	1.2
1923	.30	.12	.19	.42	---	.39	1.4
1924	.26	.07	.13	.48	---	.35	1.3
1925	.23	.10	.17	.51	---	.29	1.3
1926	.26	.08	.30	.37	---	.35	1.4
1927	.24	.10	.11	.51	---	.14	1.1
1928	.26	.09	.21	.38	---	.30	1.2
1929	.20	.06	.16	.44	---	.23	1.1
1930	.21	.06	.17	.33	---	.29	1.1
1931	.17	.04	.26	.32	---	.33	1.1
1932	.14	.05	.20	.36	---	.27	1.0
1933	.12	.03	.23	.26	---	.25	.9
1934	.11	.03	.17	.33	---	.35	1.0
1935	.17	.04	.36	.34	---	.44	1.4
1936	.16	.05	.17	.28	---	.47	1.1
1937	.19	.03	.30	.38	---	.46	1.4
1938	.14	.03	.21	.32	---	.49	1.2
1939	.21	.05	.27	.38	---	.45	1.4
1940	.12	.03	.35	.32	---	.55	1.4
1941	.09	.04	.35	.42	---	.40	1.3
1942	.22	.03	.23	.35	---	.14	1.0
1943	.23	.05	.38	.38	---	.07	1.1
1944	.35	.10	.41	.42	---	.16	1.4
1945	.34	.11	.37	.38	---	.24	1.4
1946	.36	.14	.20	.38	---	.40	1.5
1947	.30	.08	.31	.34	---	.45	1.5
1948	.29	.08	.44	.39	---	.50	1.7
1949	.30	.10	.31	.49	---	.53	1.7
1950	.32	.06	.30	.37	---	.57	1.6
1951	.26	.08	.36	.43	---	.49	1.6
1952	.28	.09	.38	.46	---	.50	1.7
1953	.25	.06	.46	.33	---	.50	1.6
1954	.24	.07	.33	.39	---	.58	1.6
1955	.23	.07	.26	.35	---	.59	1.5
1956	.19	.05	.35	.33	---	.49	1.4
1957	.24	.07	.37	.32	---	.59	1.6
1958	.20	.07	.37	.36	---	.57	1.6
1959	.27	.08	.30	.36	0.01	.52	1.5
1960	.30	.07	.36	.32	.01	.52	1.6
1961	.28	.07	.44	.30	.01	.53	1.6
1962	.27	.05	.27	.32	.01	.56	1.5
1963	.22	.05	.45	.32	.01	.54	1.6
1964	.27	.05	.43	.32	.01	.54	1.6
1965	.28	.06	.52	.32	.01	.54	1.7
1966	.30	.07	.39	.35	.01	.53	1.7
1967	.31	.07	.43	.34	.01	.58	1.7
1968 4/	.33	.07	.40	.31	.01	.66	1.8

1/ Crop year beginning July of year indicated. Civilian per capita consumption beginning 1941. Beginning 1959, includes Alaska and Hawaii. 2/ Includes the following nuts: Brazil, pignolia, pistachios, chestnuts, cashews, and miscellaneous. 3/ Less than 0.005 pound. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 10. --Apples, commercial crops 1/: Production by varieties, United States, average 1962-66, annual 1967-68

Variety	Average 1962-66	1967	1968	Variety	Average 1962-66	1967	1968
-- Million pounds --							
Summer:							
Gravenstein	111.6	34.0	162.4	Cortland	152.4	148.0	115.0
Other summer	103.0	87.7	91.1	Delicious	1,568.4	1,452.3	1,383.2
Total	<u>214.6</u>	<u>121.7</u>	<u>253.5</u>	Golden delicious	514.6	636.5	631.0
Fall:							
Grimes Golden	38.8	25.0	26.2	McIntosh	709.4	691.4	645.2
Jonathan	406.7	327.0	359.6	Northern Spy	134.6	154.1	117.9
Wealthy	48.4	36.8	42.7	R. I. Greening	141.5	128.4	100.4
Other fall	74.0	64.9	61.7	Rome Beauty	445.2	447.9	438.0
Total	<u>567.9</u>	<u>453.7</u>	<u>490.2</u>	Stayman	283.5	197.8	234.2
Winter:							
Baldwin	84.7	66.2	69.6	Winesap	348.2	249.0	262.9
Ben Davis and Gano	37.5	29.6	19.3	Yellow Newtown 2/	193.7	168.0	171.4
Total				York Imperial	292.2	271.3	312.3
				Other winter	241.9	209.2	209.7
				Total all varieties	5,930.1	5,425.1	5,453.8

1/ Estimates of commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in commercial orchards of 100 or more bearing age trees. Data include small quantities of mature fruit not harvested and excess cullage of harvested fruit not included in data in table 12. 2/ Albermarle Pippin.

Table 11. --Apples: End of month cold storage holdings, 1962 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
-- Million bushels --												
1962	24.9	17.2	10.1	5.3	1.6	.3	.2	.3	15.0	51.9	44.5	35.5
1963	25.5	18.0	11.1	5.9	2.0	.7	.2	.2	14.8	59.1	49.2	40.2
1964	30.0	20.4	14.4	6.2	2.4	.7	.3	.3	17.1	55.9	48.7	39.5
1965	30.5	22.1	14.0	8.2	3.5	1.5	.7	.4	22.6	56.4	50.3	38.8
1966	29.1	20.1	12.3	6.6	2.6	.4	.3	.6	16.8	55.3	48.5	38.6
1962-66 av.	28.0	19.6	12.4	6.4	2.4	.7	.3	.4	17.3	55.7	48.2	38.5
-- Billion pounds --												
1967	1.26	.97	.66	.39	.19	.05	.02	.01	.60	2.35	2.00	1.54
1968	1.11	.81	.50	.28	.11	.03	.01	.01	.91	2.30	1.98	1.57
1969	1.19	.85	.55	.31	.14	.04	.01					

Note: Prior to 1967, holdings were reported on bushel basis; net weight of bushel of apples ranges from 40-50 lbs.

Table 12.—Apples, commercial crop: Production, 1967, 1968, and indicated 1969

State and area	1967	1968	Indicated 1969	State and area	1967	1968	Indicated 1969
--- Million pounds ---							
Maine	67.3	66.0	70.0	Wisconsin	49.8	63.0	62.0
New Hampshire	55.4	46.0	42.0	Minnesota	13.0	22.4	19.3
Vermont	48.1	36.3	36.0	Iowa	10.3	15.4	15.0
Massachusetts	98.0	89.3	90.0	Missouri	29.8	59.2	59.2
Rhode Island	4.5	4.8	4.2	Kansas	6.8	15.9	16.0
Connecticut	44.9	47.9	47.0				
New York	950.2	830.0	880.0	N. Central	946.1	1,015.5	1,211.5
New Jersey	111.3	100.5	110.0				
Pennsylvania	359.0	390.0	510.0	Kentucky	16.4	19.1	21.5
N. Atlantic	<u>1,738.7</u>	<u>1,610.8</u>	<u>1,789.2</u>	Tennessee	7.3	10.4	8.9
				Arkansas	8.5	7.1	8.3
Delaware	13.5	10.8	14.0				
Maryland	71.3	57.5	72.0	S. Central	32.2	36.6	38.7
Virginia	363.0	413.0	465.0	Total Central	978.3	1,052.1	1,250.2
West Virginia	228.4	220.8	240.0				
North Carolina	166.1	169.8	250.0	Idaho	70.6	28.0	105.0
South Carolina	4.9	8.6	8.0	Colorado	22.9	74.0	83.0
S. Atlantic	<u>847.2</u>	<u>880.5</u>	<u>1,049.0</u>	New Mexico	4.3	36.5	30.0
Total Eastern	<u>2,585.9</u>	<u>2,491.3</u>	<u>2,838.2</u>	Utah	20.9	17.6	22.0
Ohio	101.7	130.0	150.0	Washington	1,240.0	1,025.0	1,550.0
Indiana	74.8	58.0	85.0	Oregon	124.0	87.0	146.0
Illinois	104.9	96.6	105.0	California	348.0	620.0	520.0
Michigan	555.0	555.0	700.0	United States	5,394.9	5,431.5	6,544.4

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in commercial orchards of 100 or more bearing age trees.

Table 13.—Pears: Production by States and Pacific Coast, variety composition, 1967, 1968, and indicated 1969

State	1967	1968	Indicated 1969	Pacific Coast	1967	1968	Indicated 1969
--- Tons ---							
Connecticut	1,880	1,600	2,000	Washington:			
				Bartlett	90,800	97,500	74,000
New York	17,200	9,300	16,500	Other	42,970	44,040	35,000
Pennsylvania	2,600	3,250	3,200	Total	<u>133,770</u>	<u>141,540</u>	<u>109,000</u>
Michigan	21,000	11,000	35,000				
Idaho	1,900	700	2,100	Oregon:			
				Bartlett	71,000	44,000	74,000
Colorado	1,500	5,700	7,800	Other	80,000	49,000	92,000
Utah	4,130	6,300	5,400	Total	<u>151,000</u>	<u>93,000</u>	<u>166,000</u>
Washington	133,770	141,540	109,000	California:			
				Bartlett	104,000	322,000	345,000
Oregon	151,000	93,000	166,000	Other	13,000	22,000	21,000
California	<u>117,000</u>	<u>344,000</u>	<u>366,000</u>	Total	<u>117,000</u>	<u>344,000</u>	<u>366,000</u>
United States	451,980	616,390	713,000	3 States:			
				Bartlett	265,800	463,500	493,000
				Other	135,970	115,040	148,000
				Total	<u>401,770</u>	<u>578,540</u>	<u>641,000</u>

Table 14.--Peaches: Production, 1967, 1968, and indicated 1969

State	1967	1968	Indicated 1969
<u>- - - - - Million pounds - - - - -</u>			
9 Early States:			
North Carolina	40.0	77.8	79.0
South Carolina	171.0	400.0	350.0
Georgia	145.1	234.5	210.0
Alabama	50.0	39.0	50.0
Mississippi	17.5	12.5	17.5
Arkansas	52.0	36.4	45.0
Louisiana	9.0	7.3	8.5
Oklahoma	10.1	10.0	12.0
Texas	28.8	30.2	30.0
Total 9 States	523.5	847.7	802.0
25 Late States:			
New Hampshire	1/	0.8	0.1
Massachusetts	0.1	2.9	2.6
Rhode Island	1/	.6	.7
Connecticut	.6	6.2	6.3
New York	8.0	18.0	21.6
New Jersey	50.0	100.5	125.0
Pennsylvania	38.4	106.1	120.0
Ohio	10.0	15.0	28.0
Indiana	7.2	5.5	15.0
Illinois	27.7	16.0	26.0
Michigan	68.5	34.5	125.0
Missouri	15.4	18.0	21.6
Kansas	3.6	6.2	9.5
Delaware	2.4	3.5	4.0
Maryland	8.2	20.5	22.0
Virginia	24.5	50.0	52.8
West Virginia	5.8	21.6	27.4
Kentucky	10.2	16.3	17.5
Tennessee	9.1	6.7	9.2
Idaho	12.1	6.5	15.0
Colorado	6.3	31.6	35.0
Utah	13.0	16.0	15.0
Washington	41.3	27.0	10.0
Oregon	11.0	5.0	14.0
California:			
Clingstone	1,376.0	1,708.0	1,778.0
Freestone	412.0	500.0	480.0
Total California	1,788.0	2,208.0	2,258.0
Total 25 States	2,161.4	2,743.0	2,981.3
United States	2,684.9	3,590.7	3,783.3

1/ Negligible.

Table 15.—Cherries: Production by types, 12 States, 1967, 1968, and indicated 1969

State	Sweet			Tart			All varieties		
	1967	1968	Indicated 1969	1967	1968	Indicated 1969	1967	1968	Indicated 1969
	-- - <u>Tons</u> - -			-- - <u>Tons</u> - -			-- - <u>Tons</u> - -		
New York	4,300	4,900	7,000	22,100	14,300	15,500	26,400	19,200	22,500
Pennsylvania	200	1,089	1,100	1,000	7,500	11,000	1,200	8,589	12,100
Ohio	—	—	—	500	1,300	800	500	1,300	800
Michigan	17,500	22,000	23,000	44,000	100,000	115,000	61,500	122,000	138,000
Wisconsin	—	—	—	6,800	6,000	2,500	6,800	6,000	2,500
Montana	2,724	1,300	200	—	—	—	2,724	1,300	200
Idaho	2,619	1,100	2,700	1,100	384	950	3,719	1,484	3,650
Colorado	110	200	1,000	690	1,800	1,900	800	2,000	2,900
Utah	3,200	7,700	3,300	7,100	4,700	6,700	10,300	12,400	10,000
Washington	23,500	11,900	21,000	1,100	320	700	24,600	12,220	21,700
Oregon	39,000	15,700	28,000	3,900	1,100	5,500	42,900	16,800	33,500
California	17,000	25,000	28,000	—	—	—	17,000	25,000	28,000
12 States	110,153	90,889	115,300	88,290	137,404	160,550	198,443	228,293	275,850

Table 16.—Grapes: Production in principal States, 1967, 1968, and indicated 1969

State	1967	1968	Indicated 1969	State and variety	1967	1968	Indicated 1969
New York	158,000	116,000	120,000	Arkansas	7,100	8,500	9,000
New Jersey	1,040	870	1,200	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	46,500	37,400	35,000	Arizona	14,300	13,600	13,800
				Washington	73,600	73,500	70,000
Ohio	15,500	10,000	15,000	California	—	—	—
Michigan	39,000	23,000	50,000	Wine	630,000	650,000	770,000
				Table	435,000	470,000	550,000
Missouri	900	3,750	4,000	Raisin	1,635,000	2,135,000	2,200,000
				Dried 2/	181,000	262,000	—
North Carolina	1,600	2,000	2,300	Not dried	884,000	1,025,000	—
South Carolina	3,450	4,000	4,000	All	2,700,000	3,255,000	3,520,000
				—	—	—	—
Georgia	1,200	1,420	1,300	United States	3,062,190	3,549,040	3,845,600
				—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—

1/ Dried Basis: 1 ton of raisins is equivalent to 4.24 tons of fresh grapes for 1968 and 4.15 tons for 1967.

Table 19.--Prunes and plums: Production in principal States, 1967, 1968, and indicated 1969

Crop and State	1967	1968	Indicated 1969
- - - - - <u>Tons</u> - - - - -			
Prunes and plums: 1/			
Michigan	15,000	13,000	14,000
Idaho	16,172	6,480	18,000
Washington	11,300	9,800	19,000
Oregon	30,500	11,000	23,500
Total 4 States	<u>72,972</u>	<u>40,280</u>	<u>74,500</u>
Dried prunes: 2/			
California	<u>164,000</u>	<u>153,000</u>	<u>130,000</u>
Plums:			
California	<u>95,000</u>	<u>106,000</u>	<u>60,000</u>
United States	<u>577,972</u>	<u>528,780</u>	<u>459,500</u>

1/ Mostly prunes, however, estimates include small quantities of plums in all States. 2/ In California the drying ratio is approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 20.--Tree nuts: Production in principal States, 1967, 1968, and indicated 1969

Crop and State	1967	1968	Indicated 1969 1/	Crop and State	1967	1968	Indicated 1969
- - - <u>Tons</u> - - -							
Pecans:							
North Carolina	950	400		Almonds:			
South Carolina	2,850	800		California	76,600	74,500	108,000
Georgia	27,500	21,000					
Florida	1,950	3,100		Filberts:			
Alabama	14,000	15,750		Oregon	7,000	7,000	7,200
Mississippi	8,500	5,500		Washington	540	600	550
Arkansas	4,500	1,200		2 States	<u>7,540</u>	<u>7,600</u>	<u>7,750</u>
Louisiana	10,750	8,250		Walnuts:			
Oklahoma	26,500	750		English:			
Texas	17,000	34,500		California	74,000	92,000	100,000
New Mexico	1,450	5,000		Oregon	2,400	3,600	3,800
Total	<u>115,950</u>	<u>96,250</u>		2 States	<u>76,400</u>	<u>95,600</u>	<u>103,800</u>
Improved varieties 2/							
Wild and seedling	52,100	47,365		Macadamia nuts:			
	63,850	48,885		Hawaii	3,986	5,224	n.a.
				Total 5 tree nuts			
					280,476	279,174	—

1/ Available September 10. 2/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

Table 17.—Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, 1967, 1968, and indicated 1969 1/

Season	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	1967	1968	Indi-cated 1969	1967	1968	Indi-cated 1969	1967	1968	Indi-cated 1969
	-- 1,000 acres --			-- 1,000 pounds --			-- Million pounds --		
Strawberries:									
Winter	2.0	1.9	1.7	8.8	8.0	9.4	17.6	15.2	16.0
Spring	8.0	8.6	8.4	26.1	33.7	32.0	208.8	289.8	268.8
Early spring	4.4	4.0	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.1	13.3	12.1	10.2
Mid-spring:									
Illinois	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.7	2.2	2.7	4.0	3.3	4.0
Missouri	.8	.8	.7	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.9
Maryland	.8	.7	.8	2.9	4.0	3.0	2.3	2.8	2.2
Virginia	1.4	1.3	1.2	3.0	3.4	2.8	4.2	4.4	3.4
North Carolina	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.0	3.1	2.5	4.0	5.9	4.2
Kentucky	1.0	1.0	.9	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8
Tennessee	2.4	1.7	1.2	2.8	2.5	2.5	6.7	4.2	3.0
Alabama	.6	.6	2/	2.0	1.9	2/	1.3	1.1	2/
Arkansas	2.6	2.3	2.1	3.0	2.5	2.9	7.8	5.8	6.1
Oklahoma	.9	.9	.9	4.0	4.0	4.8	3.6	3.6	4.3
Group total	14.0	12.6	11.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	39.1	35.9	32.0
Late spring:									
Maine	.4	.3	2/	3.3	2.8	2/	1.2	.8	2/
Massachusetts	.4	.4	.3	4.3	2.9	3.7	1.6	1.0	1.2
Connecticut	.4	.3	2/	3.0	2.5	2/	1.0	.8	2/
New York	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.7	3.0	3.0	6.5	6.0	5.4
New Jersey	2.4	2.1	2.0	3.8	4.1	5.0	9.1	8.6	10.0
Pennsylvania	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.8	2.8	2.6	5.0	4.8	4.2
Ohio	1.5	1.4	1.3	3.2	2.5	3.3	4.8	3.5	4.3
Indiana	1.1	1.1	1.1	4.2	4.3	3.3	4.6	4.7	3.6
Michigan	6.8	6.5	6.4	4.3	4.1	4.7	29.2	26.6	30.1
Wisconsin	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.7	4.9	4.3	4.9
Washington	5.6	5.3	4.2	6.4	7.2	5.6	35.8	38.2	23.5
Oregon	14.0	12.6	12.7	6.5	5.6	5.3	91.0	70.6	67.3
Group Total	38.6	35.4	33.2	5.1	4.8	4.6	194.9	169.9	154.5
All States	67.0	62.6	57.6	7.1	8.4	8.4	473.6	522.9	481.5

1/ Includes processing. 2/ Estimates discontinued. Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 18.—Cranberries: Production in principal States, 1967, 1968, and preliminary 1969

State	1967	1968	Preliminary 1969		
			-- Barrels --		
			Massachusetts	New Jersey	Wisconsin
Massachusetts	573,000	660,000	800,000		
New Jersey	157,000	155,000	147,000		
Wisconsin	470,000	438,000	486,000		
Washington	139,000	163,000	130,000		
Oregon	65,300	51,800	60,000		
5 States	1,404,300	1,467,800	1,623,000		

Table 21 .--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1962-66, annual 1966,
1967 and indicated 1968 ^{1/}

Crop and State	Average 1962-66	1966	1967	Indicated 1968
----- <u>1,000 boxes 2/-</u> -----				
<u>Oranges:</u>				
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties: ^{3/}				
California	15,740	17,400	9,300	18,700
Florida	46,140	73,200	51,400	69,700
Texas	665	1,700	970	2,800
Arizona	4/ 812	860	880	1,100
Total	<u>5/ 63,365</u>	<u>93,160</u>	<u>62,550</u>	<u>92,300</u>
Valencia:				
California	17,340	20,000	10,100	25,000
Florida	42,900	66,300	49,100	61,000
Texas	387	1,100	830	1,700
Arizona	1,690	3,050	2,240	3,850
Total	<u>62,317</u>	<u>90,450</u>	<u>62,270</u>	<u>91,550</u>
All oranges:				
California	33,080	37,400	19,400	43,700
Florida	89,040	139,500	100,500	130,700
Texas	1,052	2,800	1,800	4,500
Arizona	2,502	3,910	3,120	4,950
Total oranges	<u>5/125,682</u>	<u>183,610</u>	<u>124,820</u>	<u>183,850</u>
<u>Grapefruit:</u>				
Florida, all	33,340	43,600	32,900	40,200
Seedless	23,040	30,100	23,700	28,000
Pink	8,920	11,500	9,400	11,000
White	14,120	18,600	14,300	17,000
Other	10,300	13,500	9,200	12,200
Texas	2,394	5,600	2,800	6,700
Arizona	2,602	1,680	3,740	3,100
California, all	4,176	5,000	4,620	5,000
Desert Valleys	2,336	2,700	2,920	3,200
Other areas	1,840	2,300	1,700	1,800
Total grapefruit	<u>42,512</u>	<u>55,880</u>	<u>44,060</u>	<u>55,000</u>
<u>Lemons:</u>				
California	14,360	15,100	13,600	13,000
Arizona	1,624	2,810	3,250	3,600
Total lemons	<u>15,984</u>	<u>17,910</u>	<u>16,850</u>	<u>16,600</u>
<u>Limes:</u>				
Florida	449	420	720	700
<u>Tanegelos:</u>				
Florida	1,130	1,800	1,700	1,800
<u>Tangerines:</u>				
Florida	3,740	5,600	2,800	4,300
Arizona	104	200	150	320
California	370	600	560	700
Total tangerines	<u>4,214</u>	<u>6,400</u>	<u>3,510</u>	<u>5,320</u>
<u>Temples:</u>				
Florida	3,740	5,000	4,500	4,500

^{1/} The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. Includes quantities not harvested, or harvested but not utilized, on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. ^{2/} Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges - California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; other States, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit - California, Desert Valleys, and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida 85 lbs. and Texas 80 lbs.; Lemons - 76 lbs.; Limes - 80 lbs.; Tanegelos - 90 lbs.; Tangerines - California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 95 lbs.; and Temples - 90 lbs. ^{3/} Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas, including small quantities of tangerines in Texas. ^{4/} Includes small quantities of tangerines prior to the 1964-65 season. ^{5/} Includes small quantities from Louisiana crop no longer estimated.

Table 22.—Canned fruit: Pack and stocks, 1968/69 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack			Canners			Stocks		
	1966	1967	1968	June 1, 1968	June 1, 1969	July 1, 1969	June 1, 1968	June 1, 1969	July 1, 1969
1,000							1,000		
-cases-							-actual- cases		
24/2½'s									
Canned fruits:									
Apples	3,204	3,382	3,316	1,704	1,919	1,728	440	415	377
Applesauce	11,481	13,885	14,119	5,090	5,664	4,722	1,528	1,617	1,550
Apricots	5,018	4,213	4,513	2/970	2/1,037	n.a.	475	n.a.	n.a.
Cherries, tart	992	784	1,132	32	147	100	126	201	191
Cherries, sweet	607	832	531	180	112	n.a.	165	n.a.	n.a.
Citrus sections 1/	3,582	2,596	2,550	1,342	1,163	821	3/324	3/333	3/340
Cranberries	3,583	3,533	3,768	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mixed fruits 4/	17,121	14,319	17,877	3,129	3,708	n.a.	4,457	n.a.	n.a.
Peaches:									
Total ex. spiced	36,194	26,543	35,855	4,133	7,536	n.a.	4,720	n.a.	n.a.
California only									
Clingstone	30,348	22,566	29,867	3,051	5,637	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Freestone	3,814	3,307	3,986	962	1,562	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Pears	11,040	5,756	10,262	1,440	2,784	n.a.	1,056	n.a.	n.a.
Pineapples (Hawaii)	16,739	16,378	16,464	5,757	5,864		1,783	1,896	1,915
Plums and Prunes	1,488	1,858	731	518	251	n.a.	242	n.a.	n.a.

1/ Includes grapefruit sections, citrus salad and orange sections. 2/ California only. 3/ Grapefruit sections. 4/ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits. 5/ Purple plums only. n.a. means "not available."

Canners' stock and pack data from National Canners Association, Florida Canners Association, and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii. Distributors' stocks from Bureau of the Census.

Table 23.—Canned fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1968/69 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack			Canner 1/ August 1			Stocks		
	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	July 1
1,000							1,000		
-cases-							-actual- cases		
24/2's									
Canned juices:									
Apple	8,889	8,726	9,365	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Blended orange and grapefruit	3,738	2,187	2/2,295	1,187	819	744	331	275	265
Grapefruit	20,991	15,826	2/15,960	6,457	5,778	4,233	959	882	1,132
Orange	16,341	10,414	2/11,386	3,832	2,534	3,320	915	774	780
Tangerine	156	49	92	73	18	41	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Pineapple	15,034	15,081	13,954	3/4,744	3/5,690		1,092	875	776
Pineapple concentrate, s.s. basis	11,033	6,965	9,825	3/5,966	3/5,209		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

1/ Canners' stocks of citrus juices are Florida only. 2/ Florida pack only through August 2. 3/ July 1 stocks.

Canners' stock and pack from National Canners Association, Florida Canners Association, and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii. Distributors' stocks from Bureau of the Census.

Table 24.—Frozen fruits and berries: Packs and cold storage holdings, 1968 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack			Stocks		
	1966		1967	1968	July 31	
	1966	1967	1968	1967	1968	1969
- - - - - <u>1,000 pounds</u> - - - - -						
Apples and applesauce	94,352	97,634	117,218	41,092	51,843	67,194
Apricots	16,172	13,349	14,293	17,602	17,033	15,589
Cherries, tart	87,367	97,792	141,515	49,999	53,144	88,921
Cherries, sweet	3,278	3,332	1,287	5,624	4,731	3,449
Grapes	6,712	8,490	21,544	5,624	4,731	3,449
Peaches	65,190	73,358	82,035	15,177	27,550	32,591
Plums	5,355	9,939	7,371	1/	1/	1/
Prunes	259	555	—	1/	1/	1/
Purees, noncitrus	20,264	12,626	20,527	1/	1/	1/
Blackberries 2/	25,875	24,991	26,827	28,266	17,826	11,085
Blueberries	35,403	31,828	27,750	19,813	21,299	17,875
Boysenberries	9,165	8,433	8,953	16,746	13,818	9,795
Raspberries, black	3,465	3,711	2,966	5,298	3,089	4,757
Raspberries, red	31,575	27,394	23,078	42,241	31,513	26,746
Strawberries	236,492	213,340	213,275	215,589	200,962	190,696
Other fruits and berries	22,646	15,041	19,818	50,507	49,233	46,745
Total	663,570	641,813	728,457	507,954	492,041	515,443

1/ Included with "other fruits and berries."

2/ Include olallieberries.

Pack data from the National Association of Frozen Food Packers. Stocks from Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 25.—Frozen concentrated citrus juices: Florida packs and stocks, 1968/69 and earlier seasons

Item	Pack				Packers' stocks			
	Total season	December through July 2/			July 29, 1967	July 27, 1968	July 26, 1969	
		1966/67	1967/68	1966/67				
		1966/67	1967/68	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969	
- - - - - <u>1,000 gallons</u> - - - - -								
Orange 1/	131,755	83,697	131,738	83,622	103,678	69,442	45,025	52,039
Grapefruit	5,485	1,814	5,473	1,805	5,884	3,936	2,133	3,424
Blend	29	10	29	10	36	—	—	—
Tangerine	1,120	582	1,120	582	1,051	186	180	236
Limeade	504	983	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

1/ Includes frozen concentrated orange juice for manufacture. 2/ Through date specified in columns headed "Packers' stocks."

Compiled from Florida Canners Association reports.

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